

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). CCXIX.

A NEW SPECIES OF *CRONQUISTIANTHUS*.

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The genus *Cronquistianthus* was described by R. M. King and H. Robinson in 1972 to include 13 Andean species concentrated in Ecuador and Peru. The genus has proven to contain a number of additional species as indicated especially in three papers by King and Robinson in 1981, 1982, and 1983. An additional new species is recognized in the present paper bringing the present total of species in the genus to 25. The new species is apparently the northernmost member of the genus and is the element previously referred to as having some hairs inside the corolla erroneously under the name *C. origanoides* (H.B.K.) K. & R.

The undescribed nature of the present species was discovered while examining a series of species recently described from Ecuador by Alexander Gilli (1983) the types of which were kindly loaned by Dr. Harald Riedl of the Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna, Austria. The Gilli species of Asteraceae that have been seen all prove identifiable with previous concepts as follows: *Baccharis lepidota* Gilli = a slightly odd form of *B. nitida* (R. & P.) Pers.; *Eupatorium melarhabdotrichum* Gilli = *Polyanthina nemorosa* (Klatt) K. & R.; *Eupatorium niveum* H.B.K. var. *setosocarpum* Gilli = *Cronquistianthus origanoides* (H.B.K.) K. & R.; *Monactis calycifera* Gilli = *M. pallatangensis* (Hieron.) H. Robins.; *Steleocodon gracilis* gen. & sp. nov. Gilli = *Phalacraea longipetiolata* (B.L. Robins.) K. & R.; *Trichapium strigosum* gen. & sp. nov. Gilli = *Clibadium manabiense* H. Robins.; *Vermonia otavalensis* Gilli = *Baccharis latifolia* (R. & P.) Pers. It was during the resolution of the *Eupatorium niveum* var. *setosocarpum* that the need to restrict the concept of *Cronquistianthus origanoides* was recognized and the following new species was discovered.

CRONQUISTIANTHUS TRIANAE R. M. King & H. Robinson, sp. nov.

Plantae fruticosae vel subvolubiles ad 2.5 m altae medio-criter ramosae. Caulis atro-rubescens subhexagonales vix striati evanescentiter albo-tomentosi. Folia opposita, petiolis 3-12 mm longis; laminae anguste ovatae 2.5-4.5 cm longae et 1.0-1.8 cm latae base truncatae vel obtusae margine crenatae base excepta apice acutae supra in nervis et nervulis insculptae inter nervulis subplanae glabrae subtus dense appresse albo-tomentosae base vel fere ad basem trinervatae, nervis secundariis basilaribus ad mediam foliorum ascendentibus. Inflorescentiae in ramis

terminales dense corymbosae, pedicellis 0-2 mm longis appresse albo-tomentosae. Capitula anguste campanulata ca. 6 mm alta et 3 mm lata; squamae involucri flavo-virides ca. 20 subimbricatae ca. 4-seriatae graduatae oblongae 1-4 mm longae et 0.5-1.0 mm latae apice rotundatae et minute apiculatae margine late scariosae extus sparse albo-tomentosae. Flores ca. 9 in capitulo; corollae pallide albo-virides 3.3-3.5 mm longae, tubis 1.0-1.2 mm longae late cylindraceis, faucibus 1.8-2.0 mm longis leniter infundibularibus extus base et apice minute glanduliferis intus inferne plerumque sparse piliferis, lobis triangularibus ca. 0.45 mm longis et latis extus dense minute glanduliferis; filamenta in partibus superioribus 0.30-0.35 mm longa, cellulisi in parietibus valde annulatis; thecae ca. 0.7 mm longae; appendices antherarum oblongo-ovatae ad 0.13 mm longae et 0.17 mm latae; appendices stylorum base extus pauca glanduliferae apice late spatulatae. Achaenia prismatica ca. 5-angulata ca. 2 mm longa apice multi-setulifera aliter glabra vel subglabra; setae pappi ca. 35 scabridae 2.5-3.0 mm longae in cellulisi apicalibus anguste obtusae. Grana pollinis in diametro 18-20 μ m.

TYPE: COLOMBIA: Narino: Tuquerres, 3200 m. *Triana 1210* (Holotype, US). PARATYPES: COLOMBIA: Narino: near Pun, high bank above Rio Pun, 3000 m alt. Bush 1 m high, flowers white. Aug. 15, 1935. *Y. Mexia 7623* (US); Pasto, near base of Volcán El Galeras, above town of Ibonuca. Alt. about 2700-2950 m. June 4, 1946. *R. E. Schultes & M. Villarreal 8008* (US); Tangua, vereda de Cubiján, cerca a Pasto. Alt. 3100 m. Arbusto de 1-2,5 metros, vistoso por sus hojas bicolores. Inflorescencias blancas. July 1965. *L. Uribe Uribe 5315* (US); ECUADOR: in andibus Quitensibus: A shrub from the bank of the river Machangara. 1859. *W. Jameson* (US); Carchi: Wooded hills about 5 miles south of Tulcán. Alt. 2500 m. Shrub. Aug. 10, 1923. *A. S. Hitchcock 21002* (US); Las Penas between La Rinconada and San Gabriel, alt. 3150 m. Thicket. 22 VI 1939. *E. Asplund 7201* (US); Road Tulcán - San Gabriel, ca. km 20, south of Tulcán. Alt. 3000-3100 m.s.m. Ca. $\frac{1}{2}$ m high. Capitula light grey. 22 II 1974. *G. Harling & L. Andersson 12042* (US); El Angel and vicinity. Elev. 3340 m. Vine in trees, flowers pale whitish-green. August 10, 1978. *J. L. Zarucchi 2322* (US).

The new species is the larger part of what has been considered to be *Cronquistianthus organoides* (H.B.K.) K. & R. in previous treatments of the genus, and the present material is that described as having hairs inside the corolla. Material of the present species also seems to be what B. L. Robinson (1918) regarded as *Eupatorium* (*Cronquistianthus*) *niveum* H.B.K. from Colombia. Both of the related species, *C. organoides* and *C. nivea*, were described by Humboldt, Bonpland and Kunth at the same time (1818) and both were reported from Colombia. However, neither of the previous species actually seems to occur in Colombia. The first, *C. organoides*, is clearly the entity originally noted for its rugose and pubescent upper leaf surfaces

that occurs in northern Ecuador in the provinces of northern Pichincha and Imbabura. It has broader, partly reddish, more tomentose involucre bracts. The second species, *C. nivea*, was well illustrated in Humboldt, Bonpland and Kunth (1818) and is clearly the more broadly and cordately leaved plant now known to occur on Mt. Pichincha near Quito, Ecuador. The new species is the only member of the genus that truly seems to occur in Colombia with a southward extension of its range into the adjacent Prov. of Carchi in Ecuador.

Literature Cited

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EX. H. OF THE: MUSEUM BERLIN

Cronquistianthus trianae R. M. King & H. Robinson 1984
Ligustrum ...

Cronquistianthus trianae R. M. King & H. Robinson, Holotype, United States National Herbarium. Photo by Victor E. Krantz, Staff Photographer, National Museum of Natural History.